

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th May 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	360	1st May 1893.
2	"Grāmvasī" ...	Ramkristapur, Howrah	1,000	
3	"Kaliyuga" ...	Calcutta ...	...
4	"Kasipur Nivāsi" ...	Kasipur, Barisāl ...	300	27th April 1893.
5	"Navamihir" ...	Ghatail, Mymensingh	500	
6	"Sadar-o-Mufassal" ...	Tahirpur, Rajshahi ...	650	
7	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria ...	755	27th ditto.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
8	"Hitakari" ...	Tangail Mymensingh	800	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Bangavāsi" ...	Calcutta ...	2,000	29th ditto.
10	"Banganivāsi-o-Prakriti" ...	Ditto ...	8,000	28th ditto.
11	"Burdwān Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	320	25th ditto.
12	"Chāruvārtā" ...	Sherpur, Mymensingh	300	24th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Dacca ...	5,000	30th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	1,050	28th ditto.
15	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	212	
16	"Hitavādī" ...	Calcutta ...	3,000	27th ditto.
17	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore ...	...
18	"Pratikār" ...	Ditto ...	611	28th ditto.
19	"Rangpur Dikprakāsh" ...	Kakinia, Rangpur ...	170	
20	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	800-1,000	26th ditto.
21	"Samāj-o-Sāhitya" ...	Garibpore, Nadia ...	1,000	30th ditto.
22	"Samaya" ...	Calcutta ...	3,000	28th ditto.
23	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	4,000	29th ditto.
24	"Sansodhinī" ...	Chittagong ...	...
25	"Sāraswat Patra" ...	Dacca ...	(300-400)	
26	"Som Prakāsh" ...	Calcutta ...	800	1st May 1893.
27	"Srimanta Sadagar" ...	Ditto ...	...
28	"Sudhākar" ...	Ditto ...	3,600	28th April 1893.
<i>Daily.</i>				
29	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ...	Calcutta ...	500	27th ditto.
30	"Bengal Exchange Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	...	1st to 4th May 1893.
31	"Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā" ...	Ditto ...	1,500	30th April to 4th May 1893.
32	"Samvād Prabhākar" ...	Ditto ...	1,435	27th to 29th April and 1st to 4th May 1893.
33	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	28th and 29th April and 1st to 4th May 1893.
34	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ditto.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
35	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	500-600	1st May 1893.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
36	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Samāchār Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	400	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Aryāvarta" ...	Dinapore ...	750	19th and 26th April 1893.
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	500	
39	"Bhārat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	20th April 1893.
40	"Champaran Chandrika" ...	Bettiah ...	350	
41	"Desī Vyāpārī" ...	Calcutta ...	...
42	"Hindi Bangavāsi" ...	Ditto ...	5,000	24th April and 1st May 1893.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	" Akhbar-i-Al Punch " ...	Bankipore ...	750	24th April 1893.
44	" Anis " ...	Patna ...	.....
45	" Calcutta Punch " ...	Calcutta ...	.....
46	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide " ...	Ditto ...	300	24th ditto.
47	" General and Gauhariasfi " ...	Ditto ...	410	
48	" Mehre Monawar " ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....
49	" Reis-ul-Akhbar-i-Murshidabad " ...	Murshidabad ...	150	
50	" Setare Hind " ...	Arrah ...	.....
51	" Shokh " ...	Monghyr ...	100	
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
52	" Asha " ...	Cuttack ...	80	
53	" Echo " ...	Ditto ...	.....
54	" Pradip " ...	Ditto ...	.....
55	" Samyabadi " ...	Ditto ...	.....
56	" Taraka and Subhavartha " ...	Ditto ...	.....
57	" Utkalprabha " ...	Baripada ...	250	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	" Dipaka " ...	Cuttack ...	.....
59	" Samvad Vahika " ...	Balasore ...	225	23rd and 30th March 1893.
60	" Uriya and Navasamvad " ...	Ditto ...	420	22nd and 29th ditto.
61	" Utkal Dipika " ...	Cuttack ...	400	25th March and 1st April 1893.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
62	" Paridarshak " ...	Sylhet ...	480	For the first fortnight of Baisakh B.S. 1300.
63	" Silchar " ...	Silchar ...	250	

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 20th April invites the attention of the Police authorities of Calcutta to the swindling which goes on in the Barabazar quarter of this town in the name of rain lottery.
Rain lottery in Calcutta. BHARAT MITRA,
April 20th, 1893.
2. The *Ulubaria Darpan* of the 27th April says that toddy-drinkers have become a nuisance at Amta in the Howrah district. They quarrel among themselves, and these quarrels sometimes lead to violence and bloodshed. The recent murder in the Bagnan thana was not unconnected with toddy-drinking. The toddy-drinkers are in the habit of abusing each other in filthy language. The local Deputy Magistrate is asked to direct the Police to keep an eye over these men. ULUBARIA DARPAN,
April 27th, 1893.
3. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st May disapproves of the action of the Magistrate of Bankura in appointing 52 respectable people of Sonamukhi as special constables. The appointment of special constables is a favourite device of his, and he apparently fails to realise its penal character. The Sonamukhi affair is after all a petty dispute over the closing of a hát, and the Police should have been asked to deal with it. BANKURA DARPAN,
May 1st, 1893.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 25th April has the following in regard to the Road Cess Department of the Burdwan Collectorate:—
The Road Cess Department of the Burdwan Collectorate. BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 25th, 1893.

The errors and shortcomings of this Department of the Burdwan Collectorate are causing endless trouble and inconvenience to holders of lakhiraj property. People who have already paid the road cess are frequently called upon to pay it again, and many have to pay it twice—once to Government and again to the zamindars. And as they have to make frequent journeys to Burdwan, the best part of their small lakhiraj incomes is in this manner wasted. The peons of this Department never take the trouble of going out to serve the road cess notices. Their general practice is to dispose of all work entrusted to them, sitting in the shade of the trees within the court compound. And this practice, though so often complained against, still flourishes. The inconvenience to the public arising from this source may be materially diminished by causing the road cess and other notices to be served by post. And if they must be served by peons, let the service be a personal one. The existing practice is to serve notices, where notices are at all served, by putting them up in some part of the premises of the persons concerned, and this favours fraudulent conduct on the part of the peons. Recently a number of notices have been issued by the Road Cess Department requiring certain people to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for not having submitted the noajimá papers called for from them, and the probability is that the persons concerned have not received the notices. Again, what is the good of requiring talukdars to submit these papers? If the object be to check, by means of them, any errors in the rent returns of their raiyats previously submitted by them, that object can hardly be gained in cases where returns have been intentionally falsified; for those who falsify rent returns will take care to falsify the noajimá papers too, in order to make the latter tally with the former.

The amla of the road cess office should take care to arrange their records properly, so that those who have already filed road cess returns may not be asked to file them again. The number of clerks in the revaluation office should be increased, for there is more confusion in this office than in the other offices dealing with the road cess.

5. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st May has the following:—One Golap Sheikh was defendant in a case arising out of the Sonamukhi hát affair, in the district of Bankura. Golap applied for the transfer of his case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Vishunpur, before whom it was pending. In BANKURA DARPAN,
May 1st, 1893.

The Deputy Magistrate of Vishunpur, in the district of Bankura.

his application he ventured to make the statement that he had no hope of obtaining justice from the Deputy Magistrate. This so enraged that officer that he fined him Rs. 100 for contempt of court. The man was going to deposit the amount of the fine, but as the Deputy Magistrate had already left Court, the deposit could not be made, and the man had to remain in jail that day and the following day. The law allows at least 14 days' time for the payment of fines, but no such favour was shown in this case. What could be the reason of this? Surely officers administering justice ought not to allow themselves to be influenced by personal feelings.

(c)—Jails.

HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1893.

6. The *Hitavadi* of the 27th April says that the Government of India has in a recent circular, drawn the attention of all Provincial Governments to the recommendation of

the Jail Committee that Indian jails should contain separate accommodation for prisoners sent there for light offences. But as the circular is not of a binding character, and leaves the matter to be settled by the District Magistrates in each province in consultation with the Inspector-General of Jails, it is not likely to be given effect to in practice. Having regard to the predilection for heavy punishments on the part of the executive officers of Government, and the delight which they take in insulting the respectable people of the country, as has been proved in the *Suryya Kanta* case, the writer cannot entertain the hope that the Magistrates will provide separate accommodation for prisoners of respectable classes and for prisoners who have been punished for light offences.

(d)—Education.

DARUSSALTANAT AND
URDU GUIDE,
April 24th, 1893.

7. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 24th April says that the large increase in the number of candidates for the Calcutta University examinations in the current year is due to Sir Charles Elliott's exertions in the cause of University education, and is confident that the number of candidates will go on increasing year after year if the standards of the examinations are slightly lowered.

HITAVADI,
April 22nd, 1893.

8. The *Hitavadi* of the 27th April takes exception to Dr. Martin's proposal to get the same sets of questions for the middle English, the middle vernacular, and the primary examinations in all the circles, and to take away the powers of divisional inspectors in matters connected with those examinations and the selection of text-books for them. The proposal means that the Director of Public Instruction will himself do the work which is now done by the inspectors under him. And this again means that his Bengali Head Clerk will be made the emperor of Bengali literature. But after the scandals in connection with the selection of text-books by the Calcutta University, who will give his consent to these proposals of Dr. Martin?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 1st, 1893.

9. Referring to the re-election of Mr. Griffiths to the Registrarship of the Calcutta University, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 1st May observes that, according to many people, grave faults have crept into the University affairs during Mr. Griffiths' temporary incumbency. Mr. Griffiths, it is said, relies a little too much upon his clerks.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 2nd, 1893.

10. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 2nd May has the following Missionary teaching in the on the effects of missionary teaching on the inmates of the Hindu zanana:—

The Hindu does not certainly view with unconcern the increase in the number of the he-Babus, but he nevertheless cherishes the hope that most of these he-Babus will, in course of time, mend themselves. What really pains and alarms the Hindu is the rapidly swelling number of the she-Babus, who will never find it in their power to return to their former life of orthodoxy.

The Christian Missionary's habit of catching or kidnapping boys for conversion has not, after all, done much harm to Indian society, for, in spite of his most

earnest efforts, persisted in through a century and-a-half, he has failed to convert even a lakh-and-a-half of true Hindu males to his own religion. And as regards the progress of Christianity among the Kols, Bhils, Sonthals, and Kukis, there is not much difference between their conversion and the pouring of the water of the Jordan on beasts, birds, and creatures like them.

The missionaries, however, are now more anxious to catch females than males. There are at this moment 30 zanana missions and 300 ladies engaged in mission work in India, and the latter are found in almost every quarter of a town and village, while not a few have received admission into the znanas of many he-Babus. They have already succeeded in persuading many respectable Hindu females to leave the zanana, and they are un-Hinduising many others who have not yet left their homes. And this injury that is being done to the Hindu mother will ruin the future of the Hindu child.

There was not much harm done so long as the process of demoralisation was confined to the male portion of the Hindu household, but the evil has been rapidly developing since the coming of the zanana under the influence of missionary zanana teaching. It is the he-Babus who are responsible for the increase in the number of the she-Babus, and it is the she-Babus who have now really jeopardised Hindu society.

Practical subjects in the Calcutta University.

11. The same paper has the following:—
Government apparently wants to make the native student a jack of all trades. The object is no doubt very laudable. But what is the good of teaching the man how to ring the bell at a *Puja* who must not have anything to do with the *puja* itself? What is the good of giving technical education to Indian youths, if Indian arts and manufactures must be crushed out by unlimited foreign competition? Government wants the University to teach surveying, and this in the face of the fact that even passed students of the Engineering Colleges are at a loss for a livelihood, and that the loaves and fishes of the service all go to Cooper's Hill men. As for book-keeping and shorthand writing, neither of them is recognised as a University subject in any country. And why should it be otherwise in India? Sir Alfred Croft and Sir Charles Elliott may pass any orders they like, but official orders will never enable one to accomplish such an impossibility as propelling a boat on the water by rowing away on the hard dry land. The writer is therefore glad that most of the Fellows present at the recent meeting of the Senate strongly condemned the proposal about surveying and book-keeping. Mr. Nash is reported to have sought to frighten the Fellows into an acceptance of the proposals by saying that its rejection might lead Government to sever its connection with the University and abolish the scholarships. Did the Lieutenant-Governor appoint Mr. Nash to plead Government's cause in this matter? If technical education must be given, it ought to be given in a practical manner, and not by means of books only. But as was justly remarked by Babu Mahendra Nath Roy, if book-keeping could be made a subject of University examination, why not also carpentry, tailoring, *et genus hoc omne*? It is precisely this, however, that is desired by Government!

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 2nd, 1893.

12. Referring to the many changes proposed in the Bengal Education Department and the Government's desire to withdraw from high education, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd May says that it was probably the contemplated introduction of these changes that led Sir Alfred Croft to leave this country. Sir Alfred's successor, Dr. Martin, is reported to be a man who is only anxious to carry out the orders of Government. Yes, not even Sir Alfred could have shown such loyal devotion. Everybody knows with what success a former Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Atkinson, opposed Sir William Grey's scheme for the discontinuance of high education in this country. But Dr. Martin does not apparently possess either Mr. Atkinson's courage or his independence.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
May 3rd, 1893.

13. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 4th May says that as the enormous increase in the number of speculative schools in Calcutta is proving injurious to school-boy morality and school discipline, the evil should be checked by requiring the Calcutta University to disallow further affiliation.

SULABH DAINIK,
May 4th, 1893.

SULABH DAINIK,
May 4th, 1893.

14. The same paper takes exception to the action of the Senate of the Calcutta University in rejecting Babu Asutosh Mukerji's motion for the incorporation of book-keeping and shorthand writing in the curriculum of the Entrance examination. Purely literary education has ceased to be remunerative in these days, and it is time that Indian boys received a more practical course of instruction. Surely the University authorities should not attach too much importance to the literary education which they impart, for that education will never, it is certain, make its recipients first class poets or philosophers. The writer is of course unwilling to see the burdens of the Entrance candidates increased, but he is not certain that the present curriculum of that examination may not be reduced in order to make room for practical subjects, the subjects removed being transferred to the curriculum of the F.A. and B.A. examinations. Anyhow, the University authorities have acted unwisely by rejecting Ashu Babu's motion.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SUDHAKAR,
April 28th, 1893.

15. The *Sudhakar* of the 28th April says that the Calcutta Corporation is enhancing the rates every year, and is still unable to make both ends meet. And the reason why it cannot do this is that it indulges in wantonly extravagant expenditure. It is wasting large sums of money in unnecessary litigation and in maintaining highly paid establishments. But all this expenditure notwithstanding, the sanitary arrangements of the town are far from satisfactory. The streets, except in the European quarters, are seldom well-watered, even in the hottest days of the year; carcasses of dogs and cats are often found lying in the streets for days together; and in the rainy season some of the streets and lanes look worse than even village roads. The mehters indulge in the practice of setting their tubs down on the streets and transferring the contents of one into another. And people easing themselves in narrow lanes and bye-lanes receive no molestation whatever from the Municipality's men.

At the suggestion of Sir Charles Elliott, the Municipality lately undertook the work of reduction of expenditure in its Sanitary and Engineering Departments. But, so far as the writer is aware, the reduction arrived at affected only some poorly paid mehters, chaprasis and clerks. And whilst some experienced and hard-working clerks have been dismissed, certain inexperienced apprentices have been retained! It is said that the Assistant Sanitary Officer, Dr. Sen, who was asked to make reductions in the Sanitary Department, has retained the services of his favourites, and dismissed other people. It is hoped the Chairman of the Corporation will look into this matter. The writer also thinks that the post of the Assistant Sanitary Officer is quite superfluous, and ought to be abolished.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

SUDHAKAR,
April 28th, 1893.

16. The *Sudhakar* of the 28th April has reason to conclude from what it has learnt from its correspondents, that zamindari oppression is increasing in Mymensingh. For a whole year the raiyats have been suffering from famine, but the zamindars are still collecting rents as usual, and refuse to give rent receipts and statements of arrears in the prescribed forms. In some places the raiyats are being bullied into submission, in others they are being made to give in under temptation.

It is strange that surveys have been commenced in several places at such a time of distress. In village Chandrapur, within the jurisdiction of the Gauripur pargana, a man has been killed in the course of these survey operations. It is hoped that the police will make a proper enquiry into this affair.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1893.

17. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* of the 27th April says that, having regard to the frequent accidents to cattle in the Ajinganj branch of the East Indian Railway line, the authorities should put up a wire fence all along its length.

18. The *Samaj-o-Sahitya* of the 30th April complains of the inadequate supply of drinking-water to passengers at the stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and says that this causes extreme suffering to all passengers, and in a special degree to passengers of tender age. The writer also complains of want of proper accommodation at the Howrah station for respectable third class passengers, the waiting-room for these passengers being generally occupied by drunkards and prostitutes waiting for the Tarakeswar trains.

SAMAJ-O-SAHITYA,
April 30th, 1893.

Railway complaints.

(h)—General.

19. The *Charuvarta* of the 24th April says that every Hindu in India would have thanked Sir Charles Crosthwaite for his Hurdwar speech if it had not contained that slanderous reference to the Brahman.

CHARUVARTA,
April 24th, 1893.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Hurdwar speech.

20. The *Sahachar* of the 26th April is not prepared to maintain that what the European officials of Government say about their grievances in connection with the fall in the rupee is improper or unreasonable. But, then, it is certain that they are over stating their case very much in this respect. Their demands may be met half-way, and some concessions ought to be made in the matter of the sending of remittances home to those with whom Government has already stipulated that it should pay them in sterling. The concession, however, should not last longer than the officers concerned remain in office. And Government should see that all officers who are appointed in future distinctly understand that they shall receive their salaries in rupees. The statement that a rupee salary will not be attractive to really good men may be dismissed as one that is not worth much consideration. Everybody knows that Lord Kimberly's call for a few Assistant Superintendships of Police on Rs. 250 a month brought in over 1,000 applications. Lord Lansdowne is bound to consult the interests of Indian tax-payers, and not to increase their burden by subjecting them to additional taxation. And if a new tax is unavoidable, why not revive the import duties on Manchester piece-goods?

SAHACHAR,
April 26th, 1893.

Anglo-Indian officers and the exchange question.

The credit of the Government of India is very high; it should pay off its sterling debt and float a 4 per cent. rupee loan in its place. The amount of capital that is lying unused in England is so large that English capitalists will not refuse to take 4 rupees in place of £4 as interest on money lent. A conversion of the sterling debt into a rupee loan, together with a rule authorizing the payment of the salaries of all future officers of Government in rupees, will enable Government to tide over its financial difficulty. But it requires a financier of M. Theirs' type to deal with the crisis.

21. The same paper has the following:—

SAHACHAR.

Exception has been taken to the tone of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's address to the Pandas of Hurdwar, and there can be no doubt that His Honour could have made it less objectionable than it was. By way of expressing approval of the action of Sir Auckland Colvin, he said that Government would again disperse a fair at Hurdwar if there should be again any ground for apprehending an epidemic outbreak. The Pandas should have been spared this threat, for Sir Charles Crosthwaite knows well that, considering the dissatisfaction caused by the dispersion of the last fair, the Government of India will never permit any future mela at Hurdwar to be broken up.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Hurdwar speech.

Though Bengal and the Punjab have clamoured loudest over the dispersion of pilgrims, how is it, asked His Honour tauntingly, that money for the sanitary improvement of Hurdwar is not forthcoming from these provinces? But Sir Charles is very much mistaken if he means by this that those who are not ready or willing to spend money for the improvement of Hurdwar have no right to protest against the dispersion of pilgrims in that place. His Honour also reminded his hearers that, unlike the present Government, which has constructed a railway to Hurdwar and spent money on the repair of the *kundas* there, the Hindu and Muhammadan rulers of India did nothing in the interest of pilgrims in that place. But is not sanitation quite a new business, and did England herself spend any money in this business at the time when Hindu and

Musalman sovereigns were ruling in India? And did not the Hindu and Musalman rulers construct *serais*, *dharmasalas*, and such like things for the accommodation of pilgrims at Hurdwar? This much, at any rate, is certain, that those rulers would not have permitted police constables to starve pilgrims out of Hurdwar. Sir Charles says that Government has spent money for the improvement of Hurdwar. But whose money has it spent? Did Sir Charles pay anything from his own salary for that purpose? It must nevertheless be admitted that Sir Charles Crosthwaite's intention in making the remarks to which exception has been taken was good, and that the Pandas, not only of Hurdwar, but of every place of pilgrimage in India, have never done anything in the interest of the pilgrims whose payments constitute and swell their income. Sir Charles Crosthwaite cannot therefore be blamed for advising the Hurdwar *pandas* to spend a portion of their income for the benefit of the pilgrims. And although the language in which he gave that advice was rude, no sensible man ought to make that a ground of complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces deserves thanks for his plain speaking.

PRATIKAR,
April 28th, 1893

22. The *Pratihar* of the 28th April says that the proposed removal of the Khagra post-office in Berhampore from its present site will cause serious inconvenience to the people of that place. It is true its present situation causes some inconvenience to the residents of Saidabad, but a special peon is maintained for the purpose of rendering them prompt service.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 25th, 1893.

23. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 25th April says that Sure, Kalna, Jotkubir and other villages within the jurisdiction of the Jamalpur thana, in the district of Burdwan, are suffering greatly from scarcity of water. Babu Lalit Mohan Singh wanted to supply these villages with water from the Eden Canal, and a khal was partially excavated for the purpose. But for some reason or other it was left incomplete. The Magistrate is now asked to complete it, and thereby remove the water scarcity in the villages concerned. If the khal is excavated, and the people get sufficient water for drinking and agricultural purposes, they will most willingly pay any water-rate that may be asked of them, and Government will be a gainer.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADVAHIKA,
Mar. 30th, 1893.

24. The *Samvadvahika* of the 30th March informs the public that there has been an unusual increase of crime in the Balasore district in the current year.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1893.

25. The *Utkaldipika* of the 26th March hopes that the visit lately paid to Orissa by the senior member of the Board of Revenue will result in the re-establishment of the manufacture of salt in the sea-board districts of Orissa, and in the consequent relief of the distress of a large number of poor men who have been thrown out of employ on account of the abolition of that industry.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

26. The same paper is sorry to find that the Canal Revenue, Education, and Public Works Departments have appointed a certain number of foreigners to local vacancies which could have been with advantage filled by competent natives of Orissa, many among whom offered themselves as candidates. The writer exhorts Mr. Cooke, the present Officiating Commissioner, to follow the policy, inaugurated by Mr. Ravenshaw, of appointing educated natives of Orissa to all available local appointments in different departments of the Government service.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

27. The same paper requests Government to exempt all settlement applications, petitions, &c., from court-fees, as under the law they ought to be so exempted, and thereby to save both raiyats and zamindars from unnecessary trouble and expense.

The writer is also anxious to know in behalf of the public the principles on which the *jamabandi* in connection with the settlement will proceed, and recommends 50 per cent. as the average rate of *malikana* for adoption by

Government. All available culturable land having been brought under cultivation, the zamindars have no hope of obtaining in future anything in addition to their *malikana*.

28. The *Utkaldipika* of the 1st April is sorry to inform the authorities that life and property are insecure in Jobra Bazar in Cuttack town. The bazar being mainly resorted to by pilgrims and passengers conveyed thereto by steamers and boats plying between Cuttack and Calcutta, both by the sea and the coast canal routes, and these pilgrims and passengers being foreigners, they find it very difficult to bring crimes to the notice of the authorities. The writer suggests that the Cuttack Police should keep a special watch at Jobra Bazar.

UTRAL DIPIKA
April 1st, 1893.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th May 1893.

